received 18 votes and Boyd 14. A bitter fight is expected at the next regular meeting of the board.

LEWELLING BACKS DOWN. It Is Reported the Governor May Re-

instate Mrs. Lease. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.-An armistice has been declared between Mrs. Lease and Gov. Lewelling pending an inquiry into the case by their mutual friend Judge Frank Doster. Mrs. Lease determined to make a fight In the Superior Court and employed Eugene Hagen, a lawyer and Democratic politician, to act as her counsel. Afterward they called Judge Doster into consultation and rotified Justice Horton that they would apply to his chambers this morning at 8 o'clock for an order restraining J. W. Freebern, the Governor's appointee to succeed Mrs. Lease on the State Board of Charities. Governor Lewelling declined to be swerved from his course, and notified the members of the board of charities to assemble at Winfield as first called to do. Then Judge Doster appeared in the role of a mutual friend, and is reported to have advised the Governor that, upon a hasty examination of the law, the Governor's removal of Mrs. Lease would not stand the test of the courts. Having been thus informed, the Governor agreed to let the matter stand until a further report from Judge Doster. Judge Doster would not go into details, but admitted that if he were in Freeborn's place he would not attempt to act as a member of the board.

The armistice, if not the weakening of the Governor, in his position seems to be confirmed by the action of Hagan and Judge Doster before Judge Horton this morning, to whom they stated that the case had been by mutual consent temporarily hung up. From other sources it is learned that the two attorneys stated that Governor Lewelling had consented to reinstate Mrs. Lease. Mrs. Lease's position seems to be sustained by a legislative act of March 6, 1889, which

"Whenever any charges are made against any person or officer in connection with the charitable institutions, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State shall meet at such time and place as may be named by the Governor and they shall proceed to select a committee of five members of the Legislature, the duty of which committe when selected, shall be to inquire into the truth of the charges, investigate the affairs of the institution and examine into the official conduct of the officer named in the

Eugene Hagan says the case will be filed in the Supreme Court to-morrow. Further than that he declines to talk, but it is believed that terms of peace will be made before that.

Mrs. Lease Presided.

OLATHE, Kan., Jan. 2.-The Board of Charities met at the deaf and dumb institution in this city to-day, and Mrs. Lease sat in the chair as president, the board recognizing her as such, notwithstanding a dispatch received by that body to ignore her. The absence of Mrs. Lease's wouldbe successor is accounted for from the fact that her lawyers had instituted infunction proceedings preventing Freeborn from taking her place. All the members of the board were present. The principal action at the meeting was accepting the resignation of Superintendent Carter and appointing A. A. Steward, a Populist of Manhattan, as his successor. Mrs. Lease said to-night that as Carter had not resigned he would still be continued until the expiration of his term; that while the Governor had demanded his removal on account of his Democracy, the entire board would have stayed by him until the end.

Denied by the Governor.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2.-Gov. Lewelling to-night emphatically denied that he had decided to reinstate Mrs. Lease to her position as president of the Board of Charities. "The statement," said he, "is absolutely without foundation. I have not even thought of the matter, and don't ex-pect to do so. Mrs. Lease is out to stay."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Brazilian insurgents have captured the city of Bage. An attempt was made recently to poison the Czar of Russia.

The new steel railway bridge, at Leaven-Worth, Kan., was formally opened yester-The Holland Trust Company, of New York, will, it is reported, soon retire from

Captain Steven Drummond, ex-Mayor of Detroit, and widely known as an extensive vessel owner, is dead. H. L. Marbach, of the Marbach Machine

Company, Cleveland, was arrested, yesterday, charged with arson. In come portions of Texas sheep are starving for want of food, the grass having been killed by drought. The uprising against the Octroi tax in

Italy continues. A large amount of property has been destroyed and many persons Salvador Franch, a desperate Anarchist, was arrested at Saragona, Spain, yester-day. He attempted to shoot and poison

The employes of the Brazilian cruiser struck for wages still higher than those

originally demanded. The new demands

have been refused and it is possible that all may leave the vessel. Miss Charlotte Davis, of Racine, Wis., daughter of the late Captain Davis, U. S. N., has created a sensation by eloping with J. B. McGann, a Chicago business man. The bride is an heiress and, it is said, her marriage was opposed by her relatives, she being but seventeen years

SALVATION ARMY WOMEN.

They Work in the Slums and Reach a Class That No Others Can.

Harper's Weekly.

How dark is the gloom, how oppressive the atmosphere of crime and misery, none can understand who "go slumming" as sight-seers, or who dabble for a time in slum work as an experiment.

To know all, to understand the needs, and to be able to grasp the awfulness of the existing state of things, you must live and work in the slums as neighbor to the people, sharing their poverty, dwelling in their homes, and dressing in as poor a garb as they, that you may be brought to their level sufficiently to benefit them, while you turn your back on all the comforts, ease and refinements of home as completely as if you were a missionary in Central Africa

or China. These "poor outcasts" have their feelings, are sensitive, suspicious, and sometimes proud. They do not care to be looked at as phenomena, patronized and pitled by those who consider themselves above them, and they will rebuff those who come as spies or strangers into their midst.

It is with love and constant kindly deeds that the slum workers of the Salvation Army have won their way from cellar to garret, from dive to saloon, making themselves necessary to their neighbors, showing them that real Christianity is disinterested, intensely practical, and believes sincerely in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all men.

In New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston Philadelphia and Buffalo, day and night, summer and winter, patiently and lovingly, away out of sight, between forty and fifty young women, without salary or worldly recompense, are passing in and out of the most wretched homes and haunts of sin. peeking, as Christ did, the most needy, the most debased and most hopeless, and, by their patient toil, winning them back to life, and hope, and goodness. Fearlessly they visit from saloon to saloon, talking and praying with the rough, drunken crowds who, gathered therein, are drinking and plaspheming, their pure, earnest faces carrying conviction of the truth of their words. They have no male escort with them to protect them; their own goodness and purity are about them like a wall of fire, silencing and impressing the very lowest and most degraded, and arousing in the hearts of the men to whom they go with their loving message the dormant sparks of chivalry that still exist away beneath the hardened coating created by their tough lives and many

By the side of the hopeless fallen woman in the lowest dives you would find them talking of the possible purity and brightness that may yet chase the dark shadow of death from the future. You could see many a poor painted face wet with tears amid the coarse laughter, the fetid fumes, and noisy dance of those night revels as the girl has been drawn aside and lovingly talked to of Jesus and the loving message He has sent of pardon, hope, and restoration, with a tender reminder of "mother" and "home" in the now faraway past. Down into cellars God's messengers have groped their way, and found there human beings sleeping on the damp ground in places where light was dim, and where rats ran around and scampered over them, and the bitter cold crept in to start fatal maladies in their worn and hungry bodies. To these in the darkness and poverty and sickness, as messengers of light, these brave, true-hearted girls have gone, and have brought help and comfort. Not there alone, but away up in the garrets, where the rafters hang low, covered with funereal drapings of soot-laden cobwebs, their faces have brought sunlight brighter than that

which dirt and old rags have effectually

kept out of the window.

WOOD IS DISCHARGED

Murderer of Lawyer Blount in the Asylum Now a Free Man.

End of a Once Famous Case-Plight o South Bend Society Man-Detective Norris Bobs Up at Peru.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 2.-This afternoon | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. the indictment charging James A. Wood with the murder of Thomas Jay Blount was stricken from the records. Wood was an attendant at the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane and his victim was Muncle attorney who was confined in the hospital for treatment. Wood got a new trial after receiving a twenty-one year sentence for kicking the patient to death in 1891. Wood has been confined in the penitentiary two and one-half years, which is more than the minimum penalty for the offense, and inasmuch as three years have elapsed since the indictment was found, and many of the leading witnesses have left the county, the prosecutor believed it would be impossible to secure conviction on another trial. Since his release on bail last June Wood has been in this city working at his trade as a baker. To-morrow evening he is to marry Miss Bessie Kaufman, of this city, a young woman who has been a clerk in Trustee Tingle's office.

The Widow Married and Gone.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 2.—The report from Richmond, to-day, of the discharge of James A. Wood, the man convicted of murdering attorney Jay Blount, of this city, at the Eastern Indiana Hospital at Richmond three years ago, caused a great deal of surprise here. The Journal correspondent called on attorney C. B. Templer to-night, asking him what he thought of the action of the prosecution. Mr. Templer stated that he had been consulted by the officers at Richmond, and it had been agreed to discharge Wood. The wife of the murdered man is now married and gone, and no person seems overly anxious to again go through the trial. Mr. Templer was the first man informed by James Hannan of Blount's treatment at the hands of Wood, and he was most instrumental in urging the prosecution. He says he spent \$500 of his own money in the case, all of which he is loser, and he was not anxious to sink any more. It is generally believed here that there was a great deal of whitewash used in Wood's behalf simply because there is no one who is willing to push matters in behalf of the once-popular, but unfortunate, attorney.

GOT POISON FOR HER. South Bend Young Man Mixed Up in a

Sensational Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 2.-Frederick Tescher, aged about twenty-four, one of the best-looking young men in the city, is under \$1,000 bonds to appear before Mayor David R. Leeper, Saturday, on a very serious charge. Lilly Lloyd, aged nineteen, inmate of a disreputable place on Michigan street, attempted suicide Sunday night with morphine, and it is alleged that young Tescher procured the drug for her. The girl was infatuated with a physician at Columbia City, Ind., it is said, who had been here and called on others than herself. She became despondent and expressed a desire to die if she could get poison. Tescher, it is averred, procured a dram of the stuff of druggist John Fink and gave it to the girl. The latter took a portion, but was saved by the prompt work of a physician.

ANOTHER NORRIS TRICK: The Notorious Ohio Detective Balked in a Scheme at Peru.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Ind., Jan. 2.-When John T. Norris, the Secret Service detective, came to this city this morning with a warrant for the arrest of Richard Weldon and twelve noted circus employes of the Sells & Rentfro and Wallace circuses, on a charge of storm that was awaiting him. The first eloquent appeal to the jury for a verdict man he attempted to arrest was Weldon, who objected on the grounds that Norris was a resident of Ohio and powerless to make an arrest in Indiana. Norris deemed it advisable, under the circumstances of the dangerous feeling existing toward him, to attempts, and left with the understanding that he would return with the sheriff of Orange county in a few days and arrest them all. All the parties concerned are leading people of this city, and the attempt of Norris is looked on as a blackmailing

GREENTOWN BANK CASE.

John W. Paris Files a Plea in Abatement Against the Indictment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 2. - John W. Paris, president of the defunct Greentown Bank, who is to be tried the present term of the Clinton Circuit Court, on a charge of embezzlement, by his attorneys this afternoon filed a plea in abatement of the indictment on the following grounds: First, that C. C. Shirley, who was an attorney for the depositors of the bank, solicited and procured from the prosecuting attorney, at the time the grand jury met, the appointment of himself as deputy prosecutor, and, while acting as attorney for the depositors, went before the grand jury and by his influence persuaded the jury to return the indictment; second, that John Loop, foreman of the grand jury, is a brother of one of the depositors and a son of another, and that these two depositors were the principals in the prosecution; that through foreman Loop the indictment was secured; that he made known daily to the local press the evidence of the grand jury, thereby creating public sentiment against the defendant and influencing the jury in arriving at the indictment; third, that the order books of the Howard Circuit Court nowhere show that the indictment was ever returned in open court. In brief, the position taken by the defense is that had it not been for attorney Shirley and foreman Loop no indictment would have been returned; that a majority of the members did not wish to return it, but were influenced by these gentlemen. Judge Winfield, of Logansport, Judge O'Brian, A. B. Kirkpatrick, of Kokomo, and Bayless & Guenther, of this city, are employed by the defense, and Shirley & Bell, of Kokomo, will assist Prosecutors Pike and Claybang. The case has not yet been set for trial.

Death of Hon. James L. Mason. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, Ind., Jan. 2.-Hon. Jas. L. Mason, an old resident and prominent attorney, died at his rooms in this city at 7:30 o'clock to-night from an old complaint,

after a severe illness of two weeks. He

has no near relatives.

He was born in Brownsville, Ind., April 3. 1827, and was educated at Farmers' College, Ohio, and Indiana State University. He was surveyor of Union county at an early age, and came to Greenfield in 1851, where he has since resided. He taught school for several terms, and then read law with Thomas Walpole, and enjoyed a lucrative practice during the war. He has always been a Democrat. In 1862 he was elected joint Representative from Hancock and Shelby counties. In 1864 he was elected State Senator. In 1861 he married Miss Emma Millikan, who lived but a short time. In 1867 he married Rebecca Julian, daughter of Judge Jacob Julian, of Indianapolis, and she died in 1877. Mr. Mason was probably worth \$75,000, having property in this city and county, in Kansas, San Diego and Lower California. He will be buried here,

probably, Friday. Sensational Murder Trial.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 2.—The trial of Elias Owens for the murder of James Briggs, at Clay City, June 13, was commenced in the Circuit Court this morning. The case is of a sensational nature, and the court room was crowded to hear the evidence. Mr. Briggs was a prosperous citizen of the county, and his assassination caused great excitement, which has not wholly abated. Owens claims that Briggs was in the act of assailing him, when he drew a revolver and shot him dead. The evidence, however, goes to show that the murder was the cuimination of an old feud.

Another Marion Failure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., Jan. 2.-The assignment of William Knight and the firm of Knight & Wilcutts to-day startled people in business circles here. Both men and the firm were considered among the best finan-

cially. The assignment is due more to the ill health of Knight than to the amount of the indebtedness. Assets are estimated between \$80,000 and \$90,000; liabilities, \$25,000. A. C. Joy is the assignce.

Thrown Through a Window.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 2.-Frank Golding and John Martin were engaged in a friendly scuffle in a store at Greentown yesterday. Martin, who is the owner of the store, was thrown through a plate-glass window and frightfully cut by glass. His neck was cut half way around, and he came near bleeding to death. His recovery is doubt-

Solomon Neideffer Dead.

MITCHELL, Ind., Jan. 2.-Mr. Solomon Neideffer, of Bono, died on Monday. Mr. Neideffer has grieved and brooded over the murder of his wife, of which he was falsely accused, since that event, three country, has ever been obtained.

Shot by "Babe" Holloway.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.-In a salcon this evening "Babe" Holloway and "Pete" Van Lanen quarreled over an old feud, and Holloway shot Van Lanen twice. One ball entered his side and the other his arm. Holloway escaped.

Indiana Notes. A highwayman attempted to sandbag and rob H. Clay Darnell, of Muncie, last night,

but was bested in the fight. Charles Crabb, a crippled chicken huck-ster, was assaulted and robbed near Dublin Monday night. The highwaymen got \$40. Charles Brokaw, of Pittsburg, committed suicide yesterday. He was a son of George Brokaw, the well-known Terre Haute mer-

The Decatur Journal has changed hands, J. W. Porter selling out to H. S. Tenbrook and W. C. Cope, of Ewing, Ill. The Journal has always been Republican. Burglars went through the Lake Erie &

Western station at LaPorte Monday night,

oreaking open trunks and taking some change from the money drawer. Albion citizens are looking for W. F. Lee, an alleged photographer from Chicago, who disappeared from that place along with the purse of his landlady's daughter. Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, who killed her tennant, Oscar Walton, in October, was refused bail in a habeas corpus proceeding

Jan. 29. William Murphy, a Paragon store keeper, discovered burglars in his store Monday night and opened fire on them. One was wounded and they were tracked by the blood into the country.

at Kokomo yesterday. She will be tried

Madison county glass workers, failing to get heip from Congressman Bynum, have petitioned Senator Voorhees to use his influence to change the schedule of reduction in duty proposed in the Wilson bill. A rumor that a mob was being formed at Manson, five miles south of Frankfort, to take Perry Gillam, who is charged with rape, from jail and lynch him, caused Sheriff Hill to remove the prisoner to Lafayette for

John Deiss, aged sixty-five, of the Marion Soldiers' Home, and Mrs. Caddie Gibbons. aged forty, of Orleans, Ind., were married at Marion yesterday. They had never met before Monday, having carried on the courtship by letter.

IN THE JURY'S HANDS

Verdict in the Noted Howard Case Expected This Morning.

Judge Hammond's Charge-A Kentucky Belle Invited to a Seat on the Bench -The Court Room Thronged.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 2.-The district attorney concluded his argument in the Howard case at 11:30 o'clock this morning after speaking ten hours. He declared that he had proven every allegation in the indictments; he had proven the fraudulent scheme and device, without the shadow of a doubt, and he was entitled to a verdict on the grand larceny, he little dreamed of the twenty-two counts. In closing he made an in the name of the poor who had been swindled from the lakes to the gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Hawkins was applauded when he concluded his leave the city without making any further | argument. At 7 o'clock this evening, Judge Hammond began his charge to the jury. He said in part:

> "A more simple issue has never been presented for trial to a jury. You may be astonished to learn it, but it is true that, except as a useful mass of evidence, it is quite immaterial whether the defendant ever did business under the names and styles of 'European Claims Agency,' 'E. Ross, Manager, 'Felix Howard,' 'William Lord Moore,' or 'Joseph Lager,' or either of them. You may lay them all aside and all this immense mass of proof about them, if you find it doubtful or too troublesome, and consider the case solely in relation to the Jackson correspondence of the defendant, and if you find that a scheme to defraud has been devised by him, to be affected by use of the mails, you may convict him no matter what you may believe about his dentity with Ross, Moore or Leger. gave no jurisdiction to try him for his operations in New York or London and their only usefulness is as evidence. But if outside of that evidence you can see that he is guilty, he should be convicted. But if you conclude that the business carried on by the defendant at Jackson was the honest and legitimate practice of a lawyer, prosecuting his clients' rights to property or money belonging to them, or that he sincerely and honestly believed that such property belonged to them in foreign countries, he is not guilty, and you should acquit him. Or, if you have any reasonable doubt about it you should acquit him upon that doubt. But if you believe that he knew no such vast sums of money or extensive property belonged to them in Europe and he took advantage of their ignorant delusions on the subject already existing or artfully planted by the defendant in their minds and that he took advantage of these delusions to procure money in small sums from them in the belief that he could aid them in recovering their property and used the mails to cultivate and stimulate their delusions, he is guilty, and you should not hesitate to say so by your verdict. It is no defense to say or prove that these people believed that they had money or property in foreign countries; if you find that the defendant knew that they had been by others or by circumstances or by himself deluded and he promoted and stimulated that decusion for fraudulent gain." The court-room scenes to-night were unparalleled in the history of Tennessee law suits. The excitement and interest mani-

fested was beyond description. The corridors of the courthouse were packed and fammed hours before court met, and when the court-room doors were opened a rush and stampede was made for seats. It was a scene the like of which was never before witnessed by the oldest men present. The women alone nearly filled the court room. The marshal and his deputies were powerless to control the vast throng, who seemed to have lost their reason. When order was restored Judge Hammond invited Miss Phie Bond, one of Jackson's reigning belies, to take a seat by him on the bench. She handed him a bunch of lilies of the valley, which he pinned on the lapel of his coat before he began to charge the jury. The jury took the case at 8:30, and court adjourned until 8 o'clock in the morning, when a verdict is expected.

The Grentest Humbug of the Age. New York Sun (Dem.) Is it a bill for the constitutional Democratic tariff for revenue only? Not much. Is it a tariff for deficiency only? Not

precisely. It will raise some revenue.

sort. McKinley's is much better, much more rational, systematic, and just to all Taking revenue and anti-revenue together, the Wilson bill is a fantastic and personal bill. It is a jumble of unconstitutionalities and favoritisms, compounded to gratify the more powerful applicants for license to rob, and to vindicate the hobbles of Grover Cleveland put on record previous to the Chicago platform. It is the greatest humbug of the age.

When a Boycott Is Legal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion, deciding a question of great importance in labor circles in this State. The decision was that when trade associations boycott contractors and dealers who encourage strikers and concede to their demands, and when such associations extend such a boycott among other disinterested dealers, such

a boycott is legal. Death of Bishop McNierny. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Right Rev. Francis McNierny, Bishop of Albany, died of pneomonia shortly after 8:30 to-night. CURRENCY LESSON

Canadian Experiments in Fiat Money Under French Rule.

An Era of Playing-Card Money Was Followed by Promises to Pay, Which Brought About Bankruptey.

Correspondence New York Evening Post. Parkman, Garneau, and other historians have dealt in rather a cursory manner with the paper-money era in the early days of this province when it belonged to France. Much that is interesting and instructive remains to be told. The older writers and the years ago. No clew to the perpetrator of old records enable one to form a tolerably the murder, which shocked the surrounding clear idea of what happened. A brief statement of the facts may throw some light on questions now vexing the United States; it will certainly afford food for thought to such modern advocates of "cheap money"

as are not above thinking. For many years peltries and wheat, the latter being legal tender at the rate of four livres per bushel, were used as currency in the colony. In 1670 Louis the Fourteenth caused a special issue of coin money to the amount of 100,000 livres to be struck for Canada and the Antilles, the object being "to facilitate trade with those our colonies." The issue consisted of silver coins of 15 sols and 5 sois and of copper deniers. The other coins in circulation were the ordinary silver and copper coins of France, which were of unstable value. The livre tournois, or Tours livre, so called from being minted at Tours, was the sterling or "money of account" in the colony. Very little coin of any sort, however, came in the way of the people who lived outside of the settlements at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal; and even from those places it often vanished, "displaying a strange tendency," as one of the intendants wrote, to return to France in payment of goods supplied. Beaver-skins, moose-skins, and wheat were a cumbersome medium of exchange, though not more so perhaps than salted and frozen eels, a barrel of which passed as half a livre in the islands below this city; and as time went on the settlers began to complain of the difficulty of buying and selling. Things came to a head one day in 1685 when the intendant, Meales, found himself without funds, with the soldiers waiting for their pay and the last ship of the season arrived from France.

"I have no money," Meales writes, "and not knowing to what saint to make my vows the idea has occurred to me of circulating money made of playing cards, each cut in four pieces; these I have issued, together with an ordinance commanding the inhabitants to accept them." This card currency was of various denominations in livres, sols, and deniers. There were no printing presses in the colony, and the cards were written by the treasurer, signed by him, the Gov-ernor, and the intendant, and stamped with the crown and fleur-de-lis. They were convertible at Quebec into bills of exchange drawn on the French government, in the fall of the year, and so long as the bills were promptly paid passed from hand to hand at their face value and proved a great convenience. By and by, when the officials required more funds, a second lot of card n:oney was issued, made payable, however, at Quebec on demand. The settlers preferred the first issue because it was virtually redeemable in France, and because they had had experience of it; but the treasurer managed to put the second on a selid footing by giving out that it would have the call in buying bills on France. Other issues followed, and everything went well until, in consequence of the desperate condition of the French treasury, the bills began to be subjected to a big shave and were finally sent back dishonored. This occurred in 1717. It was then found that the card money in circulation amounted to 2,000,000 livres for a population of about

THE CARDS REDEEMED. When the crash came the first thing the officials did was to issue a decree. They imagined that by decreeing they could prevent the depreciation of the money, but they were soon deceived and obliged to make a settlement. The settlement, a complicated affair, provided, in effect, for the redemption of the cards at half their face value. Thus a card for four livres was reduced to two livres. Some holders got off by a special arrangement with the loss of already made some startling discoveries inonly three-eighths of their money. A new issue of cards was floated as part of the redemption scheme, but it did not fare well. At first blush some of the settlers thought depreciated currency was a good thing for them, assuming, like the greenback and silver people in the United States, that it would enable them to get ahead of their creditors. This is clear from the records of the royal jurisdictions, which show that settlers bought card money at its depreclated value, and tendered it in payment of rent at its face value. The seigniors resisted the fraud, and after or during the litigation, a decree was passed that where there was no provision in a lease or other contract that payment was to be made in sterling money (monnaie turnoise) or in "the money of France," it should be made in the latter with a reduction of 25 per cent., that being the usual difference between the currency of France and the colonial currency; but there was to be no recurrency had been expressly stipulated. That was perfectly fair. Before the bottom of the welter was reached the settlers learned from experience that, after all, the creditor and capitalist class had hold of the long end of the whiffle-tree, and that a debased currency does not hurt it nearly as much as it hurts the poor man.

In the first place, it was the poor man, the habitant, who held most of the money The officials, who formed a large class, always had more or less coin, for specie still came from France every year to pay royal accounts. This specie was passed to the townspeople, the butchers, bakers, and so on. The traders who dealt with the Indians did not need much money, but what | they had was mostly coin, for they made a business of buying goods smuggled from the neighboring British colonies and "habitant money," as the cards was called, would not pass muster for that traffic. The merchants in this city were the richest class in the colony. Their stores were in the lower town. Their freights arrived from France at the end of April or the beginning of May, and were distributed among their agencies, up and down the St. Lawrence, by barges. As they had to pay for the goods in specie or the currency of France, they demanded specie from their agents, or, failing that, money of France, i. e., they added enough to the cost price not only to insure a large profit but to bring the payment, if it were in cards, up to the value of French currency. The wellto-do seigniors, who purchased their brandy, snuff and wine in Quebec, and wore imported clothes used coin money for the most part except in their business with the habitant, who was paid in cards. Twice a year, spring and fall, the habitant came to town for supplies, bringing with him products for barter, but whatever might be coming to him after the deal was paid in cards. Besides being beggared by the depreciation and "scaling down" of the card money, it is needless to say that he suffered more than anyone else by the loss of credit, the enormous advance in the price of store goods and the general prostration. The price of his wheat did not rise in proportion because it was fixed by decree, nor the price of his other wares-poultry, eels, meat, butter, etc .- of which there was commonly a superabundance. A QUEER DECREE.

Some truly remarkable decrees were promulgated during the attempt to right things, but we must remember that financial science existed, if at all, only in the germ, and that men's minds were full of illusions and delusions about money. One decree sought to reduce the value of gold Is it for a protective tariff? Well, a sort coin, which had been coming into the colof protective tariff, but a poor and cranky ony after the debacle, apparently on the theory that if gold were depreciated there would be a better chance for card money to rise. When this falled, a decree was issued to reduce the price of commodities, the officials, naively supposing that if they could not bring down gold by commanding it in his Most Christian Majesty's name to get down, they could at any rate strike a blow at its pride by cheapening the goods exchanged for it, that is to say, by exalting its purchasing power. The card money was an easy mark for counterfeiters. There is a letter of 1714 from the officials to the French minister about an Irishman named Jean la Haye" and one "Jean Joublin," described as an Englishman, who were under arrest at Montreal for counterfeiting. At last the settlers in the rural parts refused to have anything to do with the card money. Occasionally gold and silver from the royal treasury in France got into circulation, passing at bullion value, but it quickly disappeared. All this time trade with New England and the other British colonies was sternly forbidden. Protection and cheap money, each carried to its logical conclusion, held the field and the people were ruined and utterly disheartHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ened. Petitions were forwarded to the

King begging for relief, and in 1729 an ordi-

nance was passed enumerating the evils

complained of and providing as a remedy

the issue of new card money to the amount

of 400,000 livres, and no more, which was

to be taken at its face value at the royal

stores and warehouses where the settlers

bought powder and merchandise, and to be

convertible into bills of exchange on the

These new cards, like the old ones, were written. The habitants would have looked

askance at a printed note. Each card of

"regular" currency, i. e., currency other

than fractional, was about half the size of a playing card, and of the same thickness.

The ends were clipped off to prevent them

from curling. On the top were the royal arms. To the right of the arm was the date

of the issue, to the left the signature of the

local treasury clerk. Immediately below were the words, "For the sum of so and

so," followed by the signatures of Governor

and intendant. The fractional currency was half the size of the larger. It bore the royal

arms, the signature of the clerk and the

itials of the intendant. In 1733 another issue

was ordered, the amount being 200,000 livres.

made considerable progress. But before long

the intendants undertook on their own hook

to issue a new kind of currency known as

ordonnances. They were printed promises to pay, and ranged from 15 sols to 100 livres,

but their convertibility into bills of exchange

on France depended on the state of the colo-

nial treasury. If the expenditure in the col-

ony exceeded the amount authorized by the

French government the ordonnances were

not turned into bills of exchange, but into

bonds payable in card money within a

twelvemonth. Six livres silver were worth

8 livres paper in 1759. A decree was issued that this ratio should not be exceeded, but

the paper money, both cards and the other.

continued to fall until it reached 70 per cent.

discount. Just before the British conquest

France repudiated the annual bills of ex-

change on the ground that the intendant, Bigot, the first of a long line of Canadian

boodlers, had robbed her and had made

fraudulent issues of money. Bigot and his crew were tried in France and convicted.

Meanwhile the habitant was beggared again.

Bigot's drafts on France for goods said to

have been purchased for the royal service

amounted in English money to £500,000, and

the bonds, card money and ordonnances that

were out to no less than £1,000,000, for a

The British government induced France,

at the close of the war, to redeem a portion

of these liabilities, but the French-Canadi-

ans lost an enormous sum. They lost far

more individually by bad money than by

fire and sword. In 1792 a bank was started

under English auspices, but Duncan, the

traveler, writes that "the project was speed-ily abandoned owing to the fact that the

notes could not be circulated from want of

confidence." It was a case of once bitten

twice shy with the habitants. The first bank-

notes were issued by a bank at Montreal

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF DREAMS

Being Made at Yale College-Startling

Discoveries.

New Haven Dispatch to the Boston Herald.

for years been making a special study of the phenomena and scope of dreams, hallu-

cinations and hypnotism. During the past

two years Professor George T. Ladd has been diligently at work on the historical side of the subject, and has gathered all the possible material for a thorough pre-

liminary course of experiments on the sub-

ject along entirely new and original lines

of research. Professor Ladd has prepared

the mind of the New Haven public for

these experiments by two courses of lec-

tures, embodying the result of his work. These have been delievered at Yale in the

university course of lectures, and were

heard by crowded audiences both last year

Now that the work is ready to be con-

tinued in an experimental way, it has

ward W. Scripture, who has done so much

original investigation at Yale in physic-

logical psychology the past year, and he has

"The experiments of Dr. Charcot of La Salpetrier in Paris and Dr. Luys, of south-

ern France," said Dr. Scripture to-day, "are 'parlor science,' mere child's play compared

to what will be done in the United States

during the coming few years relative to

the investigations of the phenomena of hal-lucinations, hypnotism and dreams. The

scope and desire of the French school has

not, been so progressive as it should, and

most of the most scientific results will, I

think, come from investigations in labora-

Dr. Scripture and his assistant, Dr. Bliss,

have during the past few weeks been busy

in manufacturing new apparatus for their experiments, as all the work to be done re-

"How to cure some of the ills that the

ntries testifies that the results at

flesh, or rather the nerves, are heir to," is

the aim of the experiments at Yale, and the

importance attached to hypnotism in Euro-

Yale will be of momentous scientific worth.

Dr. Scripture claims rights of priority in

one thing, his experiments in measuring

hallucinations. This, he says, has never

been done in the civilized world before so

His simplest experiment of this kind is

by taking a couple of wires which are at-

tached to an electric battery and putting

them in the hands of a person. Just enough

electricity is then passed through the wires

to warm them. This is repeated several

times, till finally the subject is given the

direction: "Tell me now when you feel the electricity." None is passed through, but

invariably in a few seconds the subject ex-

The time which various persons require

before they are subject to the hallucination

differs widely. This last is a unique and

valuable discovery. In some cases the time

is as short as seven seconds, and in others

The period required for the hallucination

to take place is termed by Dr. Scripture "the time of suggestibility." Imaginative

persons and those not psychologically trained are the most susceptible, and, there-

fore, this experiment may conversely be-

come a practical test of a person's imagi-

By the delicate instrument for making

sucn measurements in the Yale laboratory

the intensity of the stimulus has been accu-

A second law evolved by Dr. Scripture is

this: In finding that stimulus whose sen-

sation is not perceptibly different from the

hallucination, the intensity of the hallu-

A third principle is: By the relation of

the time of reaction to the hallucination,

a record of the time required for the hallu-

cination has been calculated, showing it

to be from seven to thirty seconds in dif-

Heretofore all the experiments performed

at Yale have been upon persons laboring

under hallucinations of temperature. As

soon as apparatus can be provided persons

subjected to hallucinations of hearing and

sight will be experimented upon, and thus

a, new field for original investigation

Again, people under abnormal conditions

will be treated, such as persons thoroughly

hypnotized or asleep, or insane persons,

the latter including those suffering from monomania and kindred mental states

which has always beffied medical science.

Dr. Scripture and his corps of assistants

will continue their investigations in this

line throughout the year, at least, at Yale,

STRIKE FIGURES.

Immense Cost of Srikes-More Than

Three-Fourths of Them Fail.

The strike of the employes of the Lehigh

Valley Railroad Company is an appropriate

occasion to direct the public attention to the official record of strikes in Pennsyl-

vania during the year 1892, those that suc-

ceeded, those that failed, the various pur-

poses for which they were initiated, and to

recall the most suggestive of all the statis-

tics on the subject-the losses. The figures

Statistics constituting Part 3 of the annual

of Pennsylvania exhibit the details relat-

ing to strikes and lockouts which occurred

in the State during last year. From this

official compilation it appears that there

were twenty-six strikes in Pennsylvania.

Of these three were successful, four suc-

ceeded in part, and nineteen totally falled

to accomplish their objects. The number

twenty-six strikes was 4,585, but the num-

ber involved was 7.414. The causes of the

Pennsylvania strikes were eleven in

number. The most prolific were

employers

refusal

The reports of the Bureau of Industrial

are sufficiently impressive without com-

cination itself can be measured

tories in American universities.

quires entirely original machinery.

far as history records.

claims, "I feel it."

as long as thirty.

native powers.

rately measured.

reet muiviquals.

Philadelphia Ledger.

cidental to his new line of research.

passed largely into the hands of Dr. Ed-

and the year before.

At Yale the professors in psychology have

in 1817, and even then the people were shy.

farming population of 60,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE TO-DAY

MISS ANNIE LEWIS, JOSEPH OTT, the Clip-per Quartet and a great company of comedians and Prices-Gallery, 25c; Balcony, 50c; Dress Circle, 75c; Orchestra and Boxes, \$1. Matinee-25c and 50c.

ENGLISH'S MALINEE TO-DAY

CHAS. A. GARDNER

In his new comedy, The Prize Winner.

date, with the words, "Quinze Sols," or whatever they might be, followed by the in-Prices-Gallery, 15c; Balcony, 25c; Dress Circle, 50c; Orchessta, 75c; Orchestra, Circle, \$1. Matineer Note-A copy of Mr. Gardner's new song, "Apple Blossoms," a companion piece to "The Lilacs," will be It was received and convertible as before. The colony rallied, and for a few years given to each lady having a compon ticket for the mat-

> ENGLISH'S Extra OF WEEK, RHEA LATTER PART

"JOSEPHINE." Thursday and Friday, Jan. 4 and 5, and as the QUE+ N OF SHEBA,"

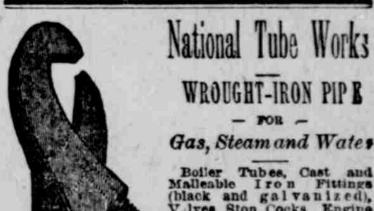
Saturday matince and evening.
PRICES—Orchestra circle, \$1.50; orchestra and dress circle, \$1; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee Or-chestra circle, 75c; remainder lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Seats now selling-

PARK THEATER

"THE MERRY WAR," No increase in prices-10c, 20c, 30c. Next week-DE, CARVER in "THE SCOUT."

DIDIDID THEATER 10c, 15c, 25c. Telephone 1703.

ROSE HILL Bill posting and distributing for this theater done by the Empire Bill Posting Co. Next week-REILLY & WOODS' BIG SHOW.



(black and galvanized),
V. lves, Stop Cocks, Engine
Trimmings. Steam Gauges,
Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters,
Vises, Screw Plates and Dies,
Wrenches, Sam Traps,
Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose,
Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Suj plies used in connect on with Gas, Steam and Water, Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparat is for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or let any size Wrought-iron Pips, from 12 inch to 12 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson, 8. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

recognize the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association, and their refusal to agree to the terms of employes. Each of these produced five strikes. Other strikes were for "increase of wages," "against rules of com-"against reduction of wages," 'against nonunion men," "for shorter hours of labor," "against the introduction of machinery." These, with disagreements as to scale of wages, the improper loading of cars by miners and the improper repairing of tools embrace all the causes for which employes have resorted to strikes.

The total losses entailed upon the public by the voluntary suspension of labor by employes during 1892 cannot be estim. Red. The loss to employes, as shown by the pay rolls, was \$376,246. The employers' losses cannot be fixed. They were reported in only seven instances. In these they reached \$50,925. The heaviest reported loss to employers was in the Pittsburg street-rallway strike, continuing from Jan. 15, 1892, to March 9, 1832, fifty-four days, in which the companies lost \$43,000 and the striking employes \$18,000. In the other instances where the employers' losses are estimated the striking employes were by far the greater losers.

In the strike at the Pittsburg iron works, Aug. 30, 1892, to Sept. 13, 1892, twelve days. the employes sacrificed \$12,000, while their employing company lost \$5,000. During the strike of rolling-mill hands at Allentown, lasting forty-five days, from July 1 to Aug. 15, 1892, the men sacrificed 39,000, against a loss of \$2,000 sustained by the company. Only a portion of the losses resulting from the great Homestead strike are included in the tabulated statement. It lasted nearly nine months, and, as the monthly pay roll there was about \$250,000, the loss to the strikers for the entire period of the troubles was about \$1,200,000. The secretary of internal affairs says that no estimate of the loss sustained by the company could be obtained. The expense to Pennsylvania in maintaining the National Guard at Homestead was \$440,256.21. Here is a total combined loss and expenditure of \$1,696,256.31, with an undefined loss from the suspension of business,' and, perhaps, the permanent transfer of some of it to other places, to be added to the above sum. In the face of these exhibits, with the complete failure to accomplish the desired end in nineteen of the twenty-six strikes, and with only partial success in three instances, it may be safely asserted that, as a means of redressing grievances and settling differences arising between employers and their employes, strikes do not pay in Pennsylvania-on the contrary, they have brought untold losses to the public, great privations to employes and their families, and serious interruption to business.

Will Henceforth Stick to English.

Portland (Me.) Argus. There is one lawyer in Portland who will never again use Latin phrases in addressing his clients. A short time ago he had occasion to write to a client in the extreme western part of the State. In doing this he used a letterhead which bore his name and address printed on the top of the page. After asking some questions which would require an immediate answer he signed his name, and at the bottom wrote "Address ut supra." After waiting some weeks for an answer to this letter, he wrote another note to the same party, severely reprimanding him for not answering his letter. The reply soon informed him that the client had answered the first letter, but had addressed it to the lawyer at "Ut Supra, Me." The legal gentleman has not yet received the

original answer. Another Democratic Achievement.

Boston Herald. You may now travel across the broad continent from the Atlant'e to the Pacific report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on insolvent railroads.

To Blame for the Hawaiian Blunder. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The real truth probably is that Cleveland and Gresham are equally to blame; that they must stand or fall together, and that neither can advance his personal fortunes of persons directly engaged in these by pointing the finger of accusation at the

"Old Process" whisky sold only by drug-